

BIRCWH: Innovations, Success in Mentoring Women's Health Researchers

National Leadership Workshop on Mentoring Women in Biomedical Careers

Models of Successful Mentoring Panel

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Claire Pomeroy, MD, MBA Vice Chancellor, Human Health Sciences Dean, School of Medicine

National BIRCWH Program

- Effective mentoring
- Interdisciplinary research, training during and after BIRCWH funding
- Outcome: Independent scientific careers
- Goal: Scientific advances in women's health and sex/gender research
- 50 BIRCWH awards since 2000
- 26 active centers across the US



National BIRCWH Program

- 4+ scholars per institution
- \$75,000 each for mandated75% effort over 2-3 yrs
- Half MD, half PhD scholars
- Intensive mentored, interdisciplinary experience
- Didactic curriculum with leadership, advocacy experiences
- Partnerships encouraged





UC Davis BIRCWH Program

- Awarded 2006 (Dean, EAD as Pls)
- Focus on neurosciences, nutrition, cardiovascular, lifespan biology
- Shared MD-PhD leadership

(Co-PIs and Co-PDs)

- Internal recruitment, selection committees
- Internal, external advisory boards





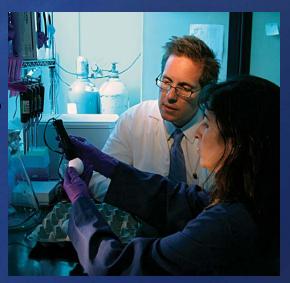
UC Davis BIRCWH Program

- Six scholars
- Core curriculum
- Special experiences seminars, etc.
- Joint initiatives with K-30, Howard Hughes, stem cell training grants
- Close collaboration with CTSC
- Annual retreat for Northern Calif. programs
- Coordination with campus Women in Medicine and Life Sciences Series



BIRCWH Keys to Success

- Good mentor-scholar matches
- Tailored didactic experiences
- Protected time
- Interdisciplinary perspectives
- Leveraging institutional resources
- Focus on evaluation
- National network of BIRCWH programs
- Impact on institutional culture





Good Mentor-Scholar Matches

- NIH/ORWH require matching scholars with at least two mentors
- Best practices
 - 'Buy-in' from institutional leaders
 - Formal approaches to approving, identifying mentor-mentee matches
 - Written mentor-mentee contracts
 - Scholar training on mentors' expectations
 - Mentor development opportunities



Good Mentor-Scholar Matches con't

- More BIRCWH best practices
 - Informal feedback from mentors, program directors
 - Scheduled formal written feedback (e.g. quarterly)
 - National venues to present, network
 - Experienced scholars become 'junior mentors' to new scholars
 - Create 'culture of mentoring'





UC Davis' Culture of Mentoring

- Annual meeting of junior faculty, chairs, faculty development officers
- School-wide faculty mentoring program
 - Faculty Development helps match assistant professors with mentors
 - Department-specific mentoring programs (Acad. Psych. 31:5, 2007)
 - Annual 'Excellence in Mentoring' awards
 - Junior, mid and senior development programs



Tailored Didactic Curriculum

- NIH/ORWH recognize need for complementary didactic experiences
- Best practices
 - ORWH organized Legislative Day to expose scholars to DC politics
 - Other advocacy experiences
 - Leadership training programs
 - Courses in grant writing, manuscript preparation, public speaking, etc.



Protected Time

- NIH/ORWH mandate at least
 75% time on BIRCWH activities
- Best practices
 - Written agreements; program directors' formal assessment of scholar's time; feedback to chairs, mentors
 - Defined benchmarks for scholar achievements



Interdisciplinary Perspectives

NIH/ORWH focus on interdisciplinary research

- Best practices
 - Mentors from2 or more fields
 - Non-traditional mentors, e.g., sociology, business
 - Lectures, seminars, social events to meet mentors, scholars from other disciplines



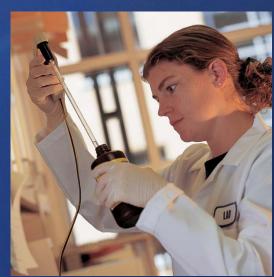
Leveraging Institutional Resources

- NIH/ORWH promote interactions with other faculty development programs
- Best practices
 - Partnering with other institutional programs, e.g., CTSA, K-12, K-30, MD-PhD, Howard Hughes, stem cell training
 - Facilitating scholar interactions with institutional resources, e.g., CTSA, biostatisticians, cores
 - Joint leadership training with business schools (Entrepreneurship Institute)



Focus on Evaluation

- NIH/ORWH want evaluation, tracking; provide Web site for data input
- Best practices
 - Experts in program evaluation (backgrounds in outcomes evaluation, educational research, etc.)
 - Scholar vs. program evaluation
 - Interdisciplinary internal advisory groups
 - External advisory board





National / Regional Networks

- NIH/ORWH support sharing of information
- Best practices
 - ORWH's annual meeting of all programs includes scholars, program directors
 - PIs share lessons learned; scholars present posters to be published in *Journal of Women's Health*
 - Regional BIRCWH meetings
 - Veteran BIRCWH PIs on external boards for new programs



Impact on Institutional Culture

- BIRCWH raises profile of women's health and sex/gender research
- Best practices
 - Communication of successes in multiple venues at BIRCWH institutions
 - Training a cadre of women's health/sex/gender researchers
 - National meetings like today!





Lessons Learned

 Communication with institutional leaders key to scholar recruitment, program awareness



- Scholar responsibilities explicitly defined for all; documented on regular basis
- Institutional research infrastructure key to BIRCWH program success
- Leverage institutional resources



Lessons Learned

Networking with other institutional training programs effective

- Regional, national networking among programs
- Formal evaluation programs
 essential; input from
 evaluation experts recommended
- Personal attention and interactions with NIH/ORWH leadership has big impact



In Her Own Words





Closing Thought

"Alone we can do so little...
Together we can do so much."

— Helen Keller (1880-1968)



Helpful Web Sites

National BIRCWH:

http://orwh.od.nih.gov/interdisciplinary/bircwhmenu.html

UC Davis BIRCWH:

www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/bircwh

